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CHOICE SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

MENCH POLITICAL TOPICS-INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST IN CORK-THE BOULOGNE BUSI-MESS-HEALY VS. M'DERMOTT-MR. CARTE'S OPERATIC PLANS-MR. JONES'S NEW PLAY. BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright: 1891: By The Tribune Association. Landon, Nov. 7.-English comments on American ms with Chill have not erred on the side of liness to America. The leading journal of country complains that the wildest exaggersgest and inventions are put forth by the American I know of none so well as those which pariel's agency supplied to the English press, some of which were printed in papers that in other matters endeavor to be respectable. We have to make allowance also for trade influences, for to make in the control of everything like American in Chili, and for the English of the American Minister to Moreover, the vilest attacks on the rican policy and on the American Secretary of Suc, who is responsible for the American policy. as I said last week, from American sources came, as I said last week, how York agency in the alacrity of Dalziel's New-York agency in abling to their English clients whatever is most nious in such sheets as "The New-York Evening Post," may account for much of what is

west in the English press. There is another more serious matter. "The Times prints dispatches from its Valparaiso corent, containing very grave accusations, net inst Mr. Egan only, who is charged with corruption, but against the American Admiral. This officer, Admiral Brown, is roundly accused of acting as a spy to Balmaceda. There are other charges. I hope they are all false; but they at least require a reply. It is no light thing, when the first journal in Europe lends its sanction to such accusations. They will be believed if they are not denied, and thus far they have not been Both the State Department and the Kavy Department in Washington must be aware of them. They cannot afford to let them pass, per omit, without great damage to the American abroad, to call upon their subordinates chill for their account of the matter.

It might be hard to say why American affairs should be discussed with more ignorance and illwill in a so-called Liberal organ than in almost any other, but so it is. The editorial articles in "The Daily News" on the American election bristle with blunders and incivilities. As a specimen of its acquaintance with the political geography of the United States, you may take its remark that "the Republicans have carried the enfire State of Philadelphia." As a specimen of its good manners, it is enough to quote its descripdon of Major McKinley as the author of the in famous tariff which bears his name. It is but fair to say that a precedent for the use of the werd infamous in economical discussions may be found in Mr. Gladstone's too famous article on the tariff in "The North American Review," the article to which Mr. Blaine replied with a superiority in both argument and politeness which the Gladstonian idolater has never forgiven.

I do not know whether it is worth while to go on exposing the absurdities of the Gladstonian view of American politics. The McKinley act is described as an act of almost unlimited protec-The fact that free silver was a plank in the Ohio Democratic platform is unknown, but many prominent Democrats have made free silver in the party platform," is this writer's eurious phrase. He has access to sources of information closed to others. Mr. Cleveland, he tells us, is more strongly opposed than President Harrison to the silver craze. He is of the opinion that for electoral purposes, "next to Ohio, if not in some respects before it, comes New-York." Massachusetts "the Democrats achieve a victory which they certainly could not have gained before the McKinley tariff." we learn on the same authority, "are more closely related to those for the Presidency and Congress than municipal to parliamentary elections here." They are, indeed. Finally, "free trade with all the world appears to be still beyond the compass of an American statesman's mind. It is also beyond the compass of any statesman's mind anywhere in the civilized world, England and one or two of her dependencies ex-

I feel as though I ought to apologize for repeat ing these imbecilities, but they are useful. They enable you to gauge more accurately the value of English criticism, and especially of Gladstonian criticism, on American politics. We need not deeply concern ourselves about censure based on a carefully cultivated unacquaintance with the

Tory criticism, though less rude, is not much "The Standard" gravely announces that "Ohio has rejected its Republican Governor, but by a majority too narrow for congratulation." It speaks of "The vacancies in Congress having been renewed last year," and asserts with a courage which cannot be too much admired that "up to last year neither party cared to pronounce too decidedly on the vexed subject of free trade." That may do for a climax.

More serious than the Orleans business is the new outbreak in the Chamber, where M. Clementean has once more declared war on the Ministry in a way which shows how deep is the gulf between the two wings of the Ministerial majority. M. Clemencean demanded the release of M. Lafargue. the Socialist agitator, justly imprisoned as a leader in the Fourmies riots last May Day. M. Lafargue is a candidate at Lille. The Ministry refused. M. Clemenceau thereupon got into the tribune, attacked the Ministry in a powerful and other speech, and once more declared that the Republic must be Democratic and Socialist. He carried 161 fellow Democrats and Socialists with him, The Ministry mustered 240, and there were 170 who did not vote, largely Conservatives. They could not swallow Socialism, even to upset the Government. But coalitions of men who agree in nothing except disliking somebody else we the rule in France, and this austere view night not prevail next time.

M Clemenceau has apparently resolved that M. Preycinet, whom he never supported cordially, chall go, and that the truce has lasted long enough M. Freyeinet's fall need not shake the Republic What is eminous is that a man so able as M. Clemenceau, capable of moderation, with as much political insight as anybody, should think that the moment has come to make the Republic socialistic.

The proposal has been made-apparently eriously-by the leading Paris papers to organize a hanquet to Mr. Gladstone, who will presentpass through that interesting city on his way to Italy for the winter. This compliment is to be offered him because of that Newcastle declaration about Egypt, which the French interpret as meaning that he favors the immediate withdrawal of the English troops from that country. They think him, in other words, prepared to sacrifice the laterests of his own country to please France, a dubious homage, indeed, to an English statesman.

Mr. Jackson is the new Irish Secretary, perhaps a good a man as the Tories had for the purpose His abilities as a man of business are known. been one of the best Financial Secretaries to Treasury ever known. What abilities he may have for ruling a turbulent and seditions people he will now have an opportunity of showing. He will have what help Mr. Balfour can give him in lake Mr. McDermote into cascady, In the House of Commons, where he will nobly said that he had no charge to make against

presently confront a band of Irish members bent moment, he must rely mainly on himself. exigencies of debate are peremptory. Heretofore nothing but good has been known of Mr. Jack son. Mr. Healy, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, and the rest may be trusted to discover that he, like all Irish Secretaries, is a monster in

The Cork election has passed off, say the telegrams, rather quietly, troops as well as police being ordered out to keep the peace. Colonel Turner has had a busy week of it, but he has done his work. If mebs could not always be prevented from getting at each other, they have been separated before matters became too serious. The list of casualities had on Wednesday reached the respectable figure of 190. These are the returns of hospital cases. Nobody has been killed Even Mr. O'Brien, who retired from the scene upon the false report of a conspiracy to murder him, returned, Colonel Turner assuring him that he knew nothing of this diabolical plot. So Mr. C'Brien, averring that he would never be protected by the police, was protected. Mr. Davitt came. He too was protected. Mr. Dillon was protected Everybody, was protected. Mr. Healy stayed in Dublin. He did not even go to Waterford, where six patriots declared their readiness to fling Mr. Healy into the river. Mr. Dillon at Waterford had the protection, not of the police only, but of the priests, of whom 100 were present at his Federation Convention and escorted him safely through a raging mob which besieged the hall.

There is, now and then, a touch of humor in he telegrams. "Yesterday was a quiet day," said the Cork dispatch on Thursday. The particulars of this quietness are given. An Anti-Parnellite procession was stoned by Parnellites. Mr. O'Brien himself was struck on the hat. The driver of his car received a scalp wound. Other ersons were more or less seriously injured, and were treated by Dr. Tanner, M. P., who asserted that he had himself knocked down one man. There was another collision on the grand parade. Several persons were injured. Priests are reported as mingling in these combats armed with big sticks, no doubt to protect their threatened flocks. Their political activity has never relaxed. They continued their canvassing all the week. When election day came, they took up positions outside the polling booths, marking down their men, supervising their voting papers, marshalling their own forces, persuading, hectoring, and intimidating Parnellite voters. Mr. O'Connor, M. P., appeared in one of these scenes. He protested against the bullying of voters by the priests. The police had to interfere. As many as thirty priests were counted at a single voting place. Crowds of women from the slums of Cork accompanied their spiritual pastors, aiding them in this holy work. never doubted that the priests were powerful enough to bring in their men. What the Protestants of England have to say to this priestly dictation in politics has yet to be seen.

Hardly less instructive to English Home Rulers than the Cork election are the disclosures which this week has brought out touching the Boulogne negotiations. They are instructive, firstly, because so many things alleged on one side are forthwith contradicted on the other. If the Parnellites tell the truth, the Anti-Parnellites must tell the other thing, and vice-versa. Bold would be the man who should pronounce between them. But there are certain points on which they agree, and certain facts which have a bearing far beyond the squab-bles of these two factions. They affect the Gladstonian party. It is possible that they affect Mr. Gladstone himself. It is quite clear that negotia tions were going on with a view to arrange for the ostensible retirement of Mr. Parnell, which should, in fact, be no retirement at all. It is admitted that Mr. O'Brien was the negotiator, and admitted that he was in communication, directly or indirectly, not only with Mr. Parnell, but with leading Gladstonians. Proposals of some sort were communicated to them. They appear to have included Mr. Parnell's temporary withdrawal from the leadership, not of Ireland, but of the Irish Parliamentary party; his retention of the presiwith the Irish bishops; and a compromise with Mr. Gladstone, involving either the withdrawal or modification of his edict deposing Mr. Parnell, coupled with pledges or assurances from him or his colleagues, or both, touching such vital points in a future Home Rule bill as the control of the police and the right of the Irish Parliament to deal as it liked with the Irish land question. Absolute secrecy on all these points was to be ob served, and it is alleged that on these conditions Mr. Gladstone's assent was obtained. The Noncon formist conscience was left outside. The English Nonconformists were to be allowed to suppose that Mr. Gladstone's edict was still in full force, while Mr. Parnell was nevertheless to be as much an uncrowned king as ever. The elections once over, and the Nonconformist vote duly polled for Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell was to resume his place in Parliament, and the new Home Rule bill to be sprung on the country.

How much of all this is true, no man can yet say. But observe this: It is publicly alleged. It is a statement collected from public speeches of mea, some of whom were beyond doubt engaged in protracted negotiations at Boulogne with Mr. Parnell, while others were of his own party. Mr. O'Brien and his faction, who are responsible for much of what has been published, are at this moment the close political allies of the Gladstonians. A Minister so eminent as Mr. Goschen takes up and repeats the charge, yet neither from Mr. Gladstone nor from Mr. John Morley, both of whose names have been freely used, has any denial been heard. Mr. Gladstone's London organ is silent. Not a word is said. It seems to be hoped that the thing will blow over, and the motto is. least said, soonest mended. There is but one other explanation-that no Irish testimony can be believed. That, too, is an awkward alternative for men whose policy and politics are based on an Irish alliance and on the claim of Ireland to the right of self-government. Awkward as it looks, and perplexing as the situation is for the Gladstonians, they must answer, sooner or later. Neither leader nor party can afford to sit down under a charge which amounts to one of doubledealing, and which implies a deliberate purpose on the part of those concerned in this singular business to hoodwink and mislead both the party

and the country. Irish history, early and late, is full of disputed incidents, legendary and otherwise, and now one more has to be added to the list under the attractive title, "The Horsewhipping of Mr. Healy." Mr. Healy says that he was not horsewhipped Mr. McDermott and a crowd of witnesses say that he was. The ceremony took place-if it took place-in the Four Courts of Dublin. The operater was Mr. McDermott, nephew of Mr. Parnell. The cause of the operation was a speech by Mr. Healy at Longford on Sunday, in the course of which he spoke of Mrs. Parnell in terms which the English papers did not see fit to report. It seems to be admitted that there is a place in Dublin called the Four Courts, that there are two Irishmen named Healy and McDermott, and that Mr. McDermott did carry a horsewhip which he did use or try to use on Mr. Healy. All else is uncertain. A barrister, who was present, says that he heard cracks of a whip on Mr. Healy which sounded like the stroke of a stick on a Officials of the Four Courts declare that carpet. Mr. McDermott laid on vigorously for some moments. Another witness says: "He beat him round and round the passage. Iie beat him from head to foot." The policeman who appeared toward the end of the performance proposed to

take Mr. McDermott into custody, but Mr. Healy

be silenced, commands, however, the admiration of some of his opponents, who think that, if Mr. Healy could be silenced, the prospect of Home Rule might be improved. "He can be generous," says one of them, " to a man so ill-advised as to appeal to a horsewhip, but he will never carry the weakness to the length of sparing the feelings of a woman." The accuracy of this forecast was proved on Wednesday, when Mr. Healy spoke in Dublin at a meeting of the Irish National Federation and repeated what he said at Longford, namely, that Mrs. Parnell, whom he calls Mrs. O'Slat, was "a proved British prostitute." This was received by the Irish National Federation with great cheering, and a young Irish lady, Miss O'Reilly, thought it deserved a laurel wreath, with which she then and there presented the author.

The lips from which this phrase fell are the same lips which at Longford pronounced Mr. Gladstone the greatest statesman of the English race. The statesman's organ, for some reason suppressed both of Mr. Healy's sentences. Mr. McDermott is to be presented with a silver salver, the use of which is not quite clear, and a silvermounted whip in place of that which was used upon Mr. Healy.

The National Vigilance Association has held its annual meeting at the Mansion House under the congenist presidency of the Lord Mayor. This high functionary is the same who borrowed and preached a sermon by Mr. Spurgeon, and forgot to mention that it was Mr. Spurgeon's, and not his own. Purity; it seems, may flourish without honesty. The meeting was, much occupied with the German Emperor, who signalized his recent visit to London by presenting a scarf-pin to the secretary of the society about the same time that he congratulated Sir Augustus Druriolanus Harris on his knighthood, and the Lord Mayor himself on his baronetcy, saying nothing about the Spurgeon sermon. The Lord Mayor and the Vigilance Association generally now return His Imperial Majesty's kindness. They are delighted to learn that the Emperor has taken charge of public morals in Berlin. It might be supposed that his manifesto of last week would be approved by these busybodies. They now want an international law, desiring apparently to suppress the Rabelais pictures, not in London only but in Berlin, and, I dare say, in New-York, and to suppress Rabelais also, and Shakespeare, and then the Bible, or such parts of it as they do not approve. They have obtained from Mr. Gladstone an expression of regret that he could not attend their meeting, and an assurance that they have his sympathy, all within the compass of a postcard. The Association consists in part, if not in wholefor there are female members-of persons who have

The appointment of Lord Dufferin to be Lo Warden of the Cinque Ports in succession to Mr. Smith sets some of the English papers, especially the more radical papers, to quoting Scripture. They can do it on occasion, "Unto every one that hath shall be given," exclaim these pious souls, and they print a long list of his appointments and honors, some twenty in all, including three embassies, the Viceroyalty of India, the Governor-Generalship of Canada, three promotions in the peerage, and four grand crosses. Nobody disputes that he earned each of these handsomely. It is the total number which perplexes the Philistine, who declares that not since the Duke of Wellington has any one Englishman bid so many. Perhaps not; but then, if Lord Dufferin be not a Wellington, he is at least one of the most versatile of living subjects of the Queen. He is not an Englishman, but an Irishman, whereas, if he were a Scot, the more he get the more natural it would seem. The Gladstonians do not care to be Lord Warden, and are so pleased that he is not that they are positively grateful to Lord Dufferin officers' own paper. On the other hand, the offifor keeping him out of this coveted place.

the Royal English Opera has ceased to be the home of English opera exclusively. He produced on Tuesday M. Messager's "La Basoche" with an English version of M. Carre's original French libretto, to which none other than Sir Augustus Harris himself is willing to lend his name as translator, or as an adapter, Mr. Eugene Oudin assisting the great man. This work is already a year old, but anything a year old abroad is generally a novelty in England, where, I imagine M. Messager's charming music had hardly been heard of and certainly had not been heard. The success of it was unequivocal. The music has distinction, animation, tunefulness, and many high technical The story proved amusing, while Sir qualities. Augustus Harris's English is at least intelligible and the flavor of Drury Lane is not too marked The costumes, scenery, and management are all what Mr. Carte has taught his public to expect. Both singing and acting are of a high order, and the ensemble is excellent.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" has not lost its attractiveness. This and "La Basoche" are now given alternately.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is the ambitious playwright who desires to substitute the authormanager for the actor-manager. He took the Avenue Theatre and there produced on Monday under his own management, his own new piece, The Crusaders." The result is not entirely discouraging to the actor-manager. "The Crusaders," though well written, well-enough mounted. and well-enough acted; was very ill-received by the usual friendly - est-night audience. Perhans it deserved a better fate. Mr. Jones thinks that it did. The public did not like his handling of the story, and thought the plot weak. Moreover, Mr. Jones's play has a purpose; and though it is a good purpose, plays with a purpose generally fail, and generally deserve to fail. What he has tried to do is to ridicule the "purity" craze. The purity people deserve all the ridicule that can be heaped on them, but it is a dangerous business from a dramatic point of view. Nothing but success could excuse such an attempt, and Mr. Jones's failure has, to some extent, strengthened the party which he wished to weaken. However, he has faith in himself, his play, his management, and even in the public. When, at the end of the first night, he was called before the curtain, he was hooted. The second night he was again called, again appeared, was allowed to speak and protested that his piece had not a fair hearing the first night. I never knew an author or actor who, having been hissed, considered that he had had a fair hearing. He thought it unfair that a play which had cost him twelve months' labor should be hissed. That is not the point. The public neither cares nor ought to care whether a play took twelve months or twelve minutes to write. The question is whether it is a good play. If Mr. Jones has the courage of his opinion and keeps on, it will be interesting to see with what result, or whether courage and pertinacity in an author-manager will finally be deemed by the public a sufficient substitute for those dramatic qualities in which "The Crusaders" is deficient. Mr. Jones and his rival, Mr. Pinero whoe last play, "The Times," came well out of the first-night ordeal, are alike in danger of forgetting that the dramatist is not primarily a missionary.

MINISTER PORTER COMING HOME ON A VISIT. Rome, Nov. 7.-A. G. Porter, United States Minister to Italy, has received permission from his Government to make a brief visit to the United States. Mr. Porter

IN THE REPORT-ALL QUIET AT THE NAVY YARD.

A rumor started at the Navy Yard yesterday that the Baltimore had been sunk by a Chilian torpedoboat off Valparaiso. Singularly enough it started on several ships at the same time, and from being a "galley yarn" it got outside the gates and gained credence in Brooklyn. Yesterday thirty men in addition to the regular force were placed at work in the yard in order to hurry forward the completion of the battleship Maine. This, it was thought by the officers at the yard

last night, gave rise to the rumors of war. The report outside the yard was that men had been ordered to work in the yard to the number of 300, and that they were to work night and day and on Sunday. The sergeant of the guard, who had caught the rumor as it was going out of the yard and got the password from it, was sur-prised later in the evening to see a crowd of reporters descend on him and clamor for a talk with Captain Erben.

Captain Erben received no orders yesterday from Washington, or any information of a war-like nature. There were no men at work in the Navy Yard last night, except the lonely sentries of the ever-faithful marine corps, who paced their lonely rounds on post No. 3 and out on the "dumps. It was regarded by the officers at the yard as a singular psychological phenomenon that the rumor of the sinking of the Baltimore should have se suddenly sprung up on different ships as it apparently did, but it was ascribed to the fact that the outrage on American sailors in Valparaiso had so roused the feelings of the men on the vessels here that even the appointment of thirty extra men as a working force in the had started among them story which last night was spread broadcast over New-York and Brooklyn. As a matter of fact, the Navy Yard last night bore its usual somm aspect, and peace was within its gates.

Washington, Nov. 7 (Special).-Secretary Tracy denies that there is any truth in the rumor that the Baltimore has been sunk by a Chilian torpedo

A CRASH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CORRY NATIONAL BANK CLOSED-LIABILI-TIES ESTIMATED AT \$740,000.

Corry, Penn., Nov. 7 (Special) .- Corry business circles, and, in fact, every person in the city was astounded at the announcement to-day by Bank Examiner Miller that he was in charge of the Corry National Bank, and would make a state ment at his earliest convenience through the Controller of the Currency at Washington. The bank examiner came to Corry a few days ago from the Dill Bank at Punxsutawney on his regular trip and to his surprise found such a condition of affairs that he took immediate charge. President T. A. Allen is too ill to be seen, and the cashier, Clarence G. Harmon, refuses either to talk or be seen in spite of the demand of the depositors. Bank Examiner Miller refuses to talk, but says that the deposits amount to a trifle less than \$550,000. It is estimated that the liabilities are about \$740,000. The paid-up capital stock of the bank is \$100,000, and at the last report they claimed a surplus of \$160,000. When the last report was made the bank showed overdrafts, securities, loans and discounts, and so forth, amounting to \$739,700. Since then President Allen has been investing largely in lumber interests in Warren and Forest Counties, Cashier Harmon has been investing in vineyards and live stock farms, and has added \$50,000 in improvements to the Corry City Iron They thought that Mr. Goschen was to Works and other enterprises. It is feared that the bank's assets are now largely made up of the cers claim that a recent order of the Controller cut off one of their best paying sources of revenue and deposits, the branch in Corry, and that en barrassed them greatly.

The bank had a clear field for several years and did an enormous business with the surrounding country. The tanners in Corry and Warren and adjacent towns, the merchants in Spartansburg, Columbus and Spring Creek in Pennsylvania, and Climer, New-York, made their deposits with the Corry National Bank, and the list of depositors embraced farmers, shopmen and workingmen of all grades. Three-lourths of the business men and manufacturers of Corry had their deposits in the bank. Six years ago, when the bank was in trouble, Erie bankers went to their but found the institution able to get

THE CAR FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Kansas City, Nov. 7 (Special).-The car famine is cetting to be a more serious matter daily, not only Santa Fe grain shipper, was in town yesterday on his way home from Chicago. He says his elevators in Kansas, numbering about 100, are full of grain, which cannot be moved on account of the scarcity of cars. le has been forced to stop buying grain at some stations on this account. Mr. Templar says it is not a question of how much grain there is in Kansas to be The question is how much can the railroads carry. He thinks every car which can be supplied can be used from now until next July. The Santa Fe Company moved its freight cars on an average thirtytive miles a day last month. General Manager Robli son says this average has never been surpassed and probably never will be. The movement of every staple commodity-oats, corn, cattle and cotton-is unprecedented. For the wheat crop alone there will be required 50,000 cars more than were ever used before n a year's wheat movement. The local supply of ears decreases daily. The shortage on the Missouri Pacific to-day amounted to between 550 and 600 cars. The Memphis has been able to furnish a few cars, but still needs 1,000. The Wabash has been refusing feeight and is short of cars despite the statements to the contrary. The Maple Leaf business is increasing and the supply of cars on that road is growing less.

FOREST FIRE RAGING IN MAINE-

Augusta, Me., Nov. 7 .- At noon to-day the barns of Josiah Gray, on the Sanborn place, Hallowell, took fire from sparks from the chimney of the house. The harns burned and the fire spread to the woods, where it is now raging. About 400 acres have been burned over. Owing to the long drouth everything is extremely dry, and the fire is spreading fast, the wind eing quite strong. The fire is working south, parallel to Lake Cobbossee, and the centre toward Gardiner. The damage will reach thousands and it will be impossible to prevent the spread of the fire several thousand acres of fine standing wood are in danger, and much alarm is felt in neighboring towns.

CHILI WILL EXHIBIT, AFTER ALL. Santiago de Chili, Nov. 7 .- The Minister of Foreign Relations has assured Lieutenant Harlow that the Chilian Government will send an exhibit to the World's Fair to be held at Chicago. The Minister declared that one of the first measures which would be introduced at the coming session of Congress would be a bill asking that a generous appropriation be granted for the purpose of having Chill fully and hand-omely repre-sented at the great Exhibition.

AN OPEN SWITCH COST THREE LIVES. Ottawa, Ill., Nov. 7.-In a wreck of a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Medron last night, Engineer McIlvain, of Aurora, was insantly killed, and the fireman and brakeman fatally injured. The wreck was caused by an open switch. The engine and thirteen cars were demolished.

A LOVE-SICK YOUNG MAN TAKES HIS LIFE. Wallace Kalle, a young Cuban, commutted suicide last evening in Westchester by shooting himself. Kalle was in love with a pretty young mulatto woman, named Emma Bruin, who lives in that yillage. He had been courting her, but she says that she never regarded him as a lover. Kalle recently saked the young woman to makey him, and valued at over \$20,000.

his assailant, because he was drunk, which of course is denied.

It is distressing to have to add that this thrashing of Mr. Healy does not provoke that outburst of indignation which might be expected. His own allies do not, at least in England, offer him their sympathy. His declaration that he will not be silenced, commands, however, the ad-Emma Bruin in twenty years old and, it is said, is engaged to be married to a young colored man.

FLOWER'S ELECTION EXPENSES.

HE SWEARS HE PAID ONLY \$5,000 TO THE DEMO-CRATIC COMMITTEE

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 7 (Special) .- Accord ing to Governor-elect R. P. Flower's sworn statement it didn't cost him such a big sum after all to be crowned with his present political laurels, but perhaps he forgot to consult his checkbook in making out the statement. He performed this important duty this afternoon and then mailed the statement to the Secretary of State, to which was attached an affidavit that it was true in every respect. This is his statement:

The following is an itemized statement, showing in detail all the moneys contributed by me, directly or indirectly, by myself or through any other person, in aid of my election to the office of Governor of the State

detail all the moneys through any other person, indirectly, by myself or through any other person, and of my election to the office of Governor of the State of New York:

The 7th day of October, 1891, I paid to Daniel G. Geiffin, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the sum of \$5,000 in my cheek upon Flower & Co., to be disbursed by him toward defraying the expense of making a canvass of the voters of the state of New-York, and on examination of the books kept by said chairman, and from statements made by him to me, I am satisfied that the money thus contributed by me was expended by him in accordance with the terms of its contribution.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

LIKE THE PARK PLACE DISASTER.

TWO BUILDINGS COLLAPSE IN AN OHIO TOWN-MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7.-A dispatch from Akron, Ohio, says: "Two Howard-st. business blocks collapsed at 1:10 this afternoon, and it is feared that several persons are buried in the ruins. One of the blocks was a stone front, four stories high, occupied by Herrick & Son, crockery jobbers and retailers. The other was of brick, three stories high, occupied by the bakery and confectionery establishment of S. B. Lafferty. About twenty people were in the dining-room in the rear portion of the bakery. These heard the premonitory cracking and rushed out of the door, all being saved. In rick & Son's store were the bookkeeper, Carl Sumner, and several clerks, all of whom jumped through back windows and doors. Sumner was cut in the head, but otherwise was uninjured.

The front of both blocks fell into the street, the heavy stonework of the Herrick block crashing clear to the ground. Several persons were covered by the debris. Frances Miner, age twenty-five, of Johnson's Corners, was punned to the ground by a heavy stone, her right leg being crushed. Walter Stanley, aged twelve, was crushed so that his foot will have to be amputated. Miss Laura Waltz, a school teacher, ran out of the bakery through the front door and right through falling stone and brick, and escaped with only a few scratches. Mrs. David Frank, of Copley, and her daughter, Zedella Frank, were hit by falling bricks and knocked down, but are not seriously hurt.

Both Herrick & Son and S. B. Lafferty say that all their clerks got out safely. A bystander, who was beyond reach of the falling wreck, says that two or three persons were on the sidewalk just in front of Herrick's store when the crash came, and that they were buried in the wreck.

Almeda Rush, aged sixteen, who was in the bakery, was cut about the face, and was covered with chemicals used in confectionery manufacture. She is not dangerously hurt. The block occupied by Herrick & Son was owned by I. Isbell, of this city, and Henry Clark, of Hartford, Conn. The one occupied by Lafferty was owned by the estate of Dr. E. W. Howard. Loss on the former is \$25,000; on the latter \$15,000. Herrick & Son lose \$20,000. Lafferty's loss is about \$4,000 The rear walls of both blocks stood intact, and the wreckage there did not fall to the first floor as in the front, thus giving the occupants a chance to escape, and it was, it seems, a miracle that a score of lives were not lost. The wall between the two blocks has been partially undermined in the last few years by water washing from an overflowed sewer. The Isbell and Stark block was pronounced unsafe some time ago, and B. C. Herrick says that he called the attention of Isbell to the unsafe condition of the cellar wall.

CHICAGO MAY REMAIN IN ILLINOIS. Indianapolis, Nov. 7 (Special).-The more the In-

diana boundary line question is investigated the more probable it seems that it will resolve itself simply into question of law. As a historical question it is not unprecedented in the history of Ohio. The boundaries of Ohio have been involved in more or less dispute at all times. By the ordinance of 1787 certain bounds for the Territories of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois were established, and for three-quarters of a century these lines were believed to be unalterable. But in the acts enabling the admission of these Territories as States and forming the Territory of Michigan, Congress changed the boundary lines considerably. The merits of the Ohio line controversy will in no way affect the Illinois boundary line. This is the opinion of State Librarian Dunn, who has written Indiana's history for the American Commonwealth series. Michigan and Ohio disputed over an oblong strip extending from the Indiana line to Lake Erie, and from the present south line of Michigan to ten miles southward, ending in 1835 in Ohio taking possession of it. The strip in cluded the city of Toledo. By the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, Michigan is entitled to ten miles of the north end of Indiana, and if any claim exists on the west side of Indiana, Mr. Dunn thinks Illinois would have a small strip, so that Indiana would lose in both directions. He thinks, as a whole, there is little in the question.

A DANGEROUS FORGER IN THE TOILS. Wheeling, Va., Nov. 7 .- Further evidence developed

to-day in the case of I. J. Porter, who was arrested here last night at the episcopal residence of Bishop Kane, while trying to pass a forged check on the bishop, which goes to show that Porter, or McGrain. as he calls himself, is one of the most dangerous and notorious forgers in the country, and that he is wanted in at least a score of cities and towns. When arrested a large number of forged certified checks on a dozen different banks were found on his person. ranged in amounts from \$200 to \$1,000, It seems that Catholic priests and schools are his principal and formerly of St. Augustine Church, Pittsburg, to-day identified him as the man who had given him forged check on a Harrisburg bank about a year ago Among the things found on the prisoner by of Police Delbrugge was a bunch of twelve or fifteen old-fashioned quill pens and a small bottle of carmine ink. He had \$40 or \$60 in cash, and a check for one for \$50, and another for \$60. Besides he blank checks on about twenty banks in all of the country, duly certified across the face in

SOME DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDERS.

Baltimore, Nov. 7 (Special) .- A number of the stock polders in the Baltimore Sugar Refinery are dissatisfied at the sale of a controlling interest in the concern to New-York and Boston capitalists. They state that the stock was pooled for the purpose of preventing what has just been done. The parties who conducted the deal at this end decline to give the names of the purchasers in New-York and Boston, and the secrecy maintained caused the circulation of the rumors that the deal was a step toward letting the property go into the hands of the Sugar Trust. W. W. Spence, Joshua Levering and other heavy stockholders who favored the sale, state that there is no intention of permitting the property to go to the Trust, but that it we maintained as an independent refinery with its clargely augmented and its productive facilities

FLAVIN CARRIES CORK.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE McCARTHYITE'S PLURALITY 1,512,

WILLIAM REDMOND DENOUNCES THE TACTICS OF

THE PRIESTS. Cork, Nov. 7 .- Martin Flavin, the McCarthyite andidate for the seat in Parliament for Cork

City, left vacant by the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, has been elected by a plurality of 1,512 votes over the Parnellite candidate! John E. Redmond. The result of the count is as follows:

At the last election for Cork City Mr. Parnell was elected with Maurice Healy, who also repre-sents Cork City, without opposition.

Troops and large bodies of police lined the street in which the poll was declared, and the vast crowde were aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm when the result was made known, although the reports from the counting-room and the atterances of the party leaders and other men capable of forming an opinion upon the subject had previously made is almost cectain that Flavin had won. The plurality of the McCarthvite candidate was, however, much larger than had been expected.

John E. Redmond, the defeated candidate, after the result of the poll had been announced, attended a meeting of Parnellites, where he delivered an address. He declared that, though a majority of the electors of Cork City had refused to support his candidacy, he was determined to continue the struggle for the Tcknowledgment by the people of Ireland of the justice pursued by the Parnellites. William Redmond also delivered an address. He said he regretted that the principles of the Parnellites had not been supported by the electory of Cork City, and he attributed the defeat of the Parnellite candidate to the tactics which the priests had employed to coerce voters.

RUMORED REVIVAL OF FENIAN OPERATIONS. Dublin, Nov. 7 .- The police of Ireland, England and Scotland have received information as to a probable nflux into Great Britain of members of the Irish Partyof-Action in the United States. It is said that American detectives in the employ of the British police authorities are stationed at Queenstown and elsewhere, with instructions to watch carefully every incoming Atlantic steamship from American ports. In addition, the police force has been increased at every port in Ireland, and the prominent Parfiellites are being steadily shadowed. In a word, a revival of Fenian operations is suspected.

GLADSTONE AND THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE London, Nov. 7.-Mr. Gladstone has written a letter for publication in reference to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, in which the latter is credited with saying that Mr. Gladstone negotiated with both of the rival Irish parties a Boulogne. In this letter Mr. Gladstone says:

"What Mr. Goschen says he understands, he misun derstands. I had no more to do with the proceedings be leadet, I informed Mr. McCarthy of my desire to hold free communication with him. tions were made for publicity, and not for secrecy. On the police question, I said what Mr. Morley saidthat I regard the care of the police as the proper busi-

that I regard the care of the police as the proper business of the local government in Ireland, London and everywhere else. On the land question, I am not aware that anything was named which was withheld in 1886. Dublin, Nov. 7.—Messrs, McCarthy and Sexton have issued a statement to the effect that the assurances put in writing in January by the Liberal leaders concerning the control of the police in Ireland and the land question were communicated to a meeting of the Irish Parliament party a few days later as the public declarations of the Liberal policy. These assurances appeared in the newspapers and nothing has since then been added to them. The assertion that secrecy was observed in the matter is entirely unfounded.

UNITED BRETHREN LIBERALS WIN.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7 .- The Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion affecting the decision of special Judge Bundy, of Wayne County, in the United liberals. The point at issue was the po arge amount of property owned by the church all over the United States. The dispute arose over the revised Confession of Falth, the Church dividing into icals were the minority, but they demanded the Church property, including the \$250,000 book plant at Dayton. Ohio. The decision of the Supreme Court is that the matter has been properly adjudicated in the ecclesi-astical courts of the Church and that there is no need for the interference of the civil court.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GOES WRONG

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 7.-Edwin S. Hoagland was last evening arrested and committed to jail in default of ball. He has for six years been station agent here of the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Railroad Company and was of irreproachable standing in church. social and business circles. The Fidelity and Casualts Company of New-York City caused his apprehension on the charge of grand larceny of \$2,000 from the railroad company. It develops that his deficiency, extending over two or three years, is \$4,000 or \$5,000. He borrowed and pald on this account some \$1,200 on Saturday. He is also \$400 short in the funds of the church of which he is treasurer. He is a member of every secret fraternal order in this community. Hoagland had been elected superintendent of the Sunday-school, but resigned this week before his arrest. An effort is being made by his friends to compromise with the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which furnished his bond to the railroad.

A NEW-YORK MAN ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 7 (Special).-George C. Wattles to locked up at the Central Station to await the arrival of an officer from New-York, where he is wanted on the charge of stealing \$1,000 from the commission firm of Daniel, Odell & Co. Wattles was employed as confidential man by the firm, who are large operators on the New-York Stock Exchange.

A THREAT TO BOYCOTT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 7 (Special)-The Memphis synod, which closed its session here last night, adopted a resolution asking that the Columbian Exposition close its doors Sunday, otherwise it would not be patronized by the members of that body. Citizens are indignant over this threatened boycott.

CUITING OFF AN ILLEGAL FEE.

Chicago, Nov. 7 (Special).—Instructions have been forwarded from Washington to the Collector of Customs at Detroit, directing him to discontinue the prac tice of collecting a fee for receiving manifests at that port on cars destined to Chicago under consular seal. Complaint was made by the Wabash that a fee of 25 cents is exacted at Detroit, and the same fee again charged on the arrival of the cars at Chicago.

REUNION OF VETERANS OF THE BLOCKADE.

Boston, Nov. 7.-The first naniversary meeting, of the Veterans of the Department of the Sou South Atlantic Blockeding Squadron was held at the American House this afternoon. The associations are composed of the survivors of the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, which blockaded Atlantic Coast, and the survivors of the armies which co-operated with them. This evening a banquet was held, at which addresses were made by many prominent military and navel men, including Generals Hamlin, Corse, Osborne and Colonel Higgisson.

THREE MEN MANGLED BY AN EXPLOSION Wardner, Idaho, Nov. 7.-By an explosion of six poxes of blasting caps at Last Chance Mine last night

Daniel Sullivan, Daniel McLeau and William Parks were badly mangled and it is thought all three will die CAPTAIN OF A LAKE STEAMER KILLED.

Port Huran, Mich., Nov. 7.-The steamers Brazil

yesterday when they were opposite this city. Captain Turkerson, of the schooner Katahdin, fell into the hold of his vessel and was killed. MOUQUETTE CARPET MILLS CLOSED. Between 2,000 and 3,000 hands employed in the moquette

In reply to inquiries, the superintendent, Walter Paddock, said that the mills had been shut down for necessary repairs. He denied that the closing was on account of an overcrowded market. The mills are conducted by Alex ander Smith & Sec.